8. In regard to the early completion of the road between the 6th mile of the M. C. Road and the 6th mile of the Trivandrum-Quilon road, an estimate for the work amounting to Rs. 28,820 has already been sanctioned. The only reason why it has not been taken up is that there are more urgent demands on the services of the department.

76. Medical relief.

MR. KORA OUSEPH (*Member, Kottayam taluk, Group II*) said that compared with Baroda, Travancore had too few hospitals and dispensaries and too few midwives. The amount spent by the Government in this direction did not work up even to half a chuckram per head of population. More hospitals and dispensaries should therefore be established. Where there were no hospitals or dispensaries, *Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas* with dispensing and in-patient wards should be established. They should be conducted by the Government like the hospitals and the *Vaidyans* paid at least Rs. 30 per mensem as salary. The *Ayurveda* system had been given special facilities in Madras and Cochin and it was necessary that Travancore also should progress in this matter. They should allow at least a fourth of the amount annually spent on allopathic medical institutions for *Ayurvedic* institutions. The development of the Trivandrum Ayurveda College was also necessary. It should be located in a better place and should have attached to it a pharmacy, an in-patient ward and a herbarium. These were necessary to give a course of practical training to the students. Similarly, there should be Ayurveda schools all over the State.

Lastly, he urged the necessity for opening an Ayurveda college somewhere in North Travancore. Such an institution would, in addition to its usefulness as a medical institution, to some extent find occupation for a large number of educated youths in Travancore who had practically no means of livelihood.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Korah Ouseph, I notice that you have very thoughtfully printed your representation. If you will be so kind as to hand me a copy, I will carefully read it and consider your suggestions when any question on *Ayurveda* is taken up.

77. Reform of the Ayurveda Department and encouragement of Ezhavas.

MR. N. KUNJURAMAN VAIDYAN (*Member, Nominated*) premised by saying that the *Ayurveda* system of treatment was the best suited to the climatic conditions of India and that 90 per cent. of the population followed that system of treatment with complete faith in its efficacy. He also referred to the popularity of the *Ayurvedic* medical preparations and to the success which some ofthose who received instruction in the Travancore Ayurveda College received in foreign lands such as Madura and Ceylon. For the development of such a system in Travancore certain facilities were necessary.

The grants now given were too low for the status of the *vaidyans* and it was necessary to grade the *vaidyasalas* into four and the *vaidyans* given Rs. 25, Rs. 35, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 respectively as grants. Each *vaidyasala* should have the required medicines and the *vaidyans* should have examination qualifications or be men of established reputation in the profession. It was also necessary to enhance the grants to *Ayurveda* schools at least to Rs. 15 for each class. The enhancement of the pay of all the officers in the Ayurveda Department was equally necessary, and this should particularly be done as regards the teachers.

Secondly, there should be more Inspectors of *Vaidyasalas* as one Inspector cannot be expected to tour throughout Travancore and inspect the institutions properly.

Thirdly, the pupils in the Ayurveda College and Schools received only theoretical instruction. This was hardly sufficient for a practitioner. An Ayurveda physician skilled in the preparation of medicines should be appointed to demonstrate the methods to the pupils. There should also be, attached to the college, a hospital and a herbarium for giving the students a practical course of instruction.

Then, in regard to the further popularisation of the system, it was considered necessary to induce rich *jenmies*, popular representatives and municipalities to make

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